

of literature down to the varied dabbler
"from a rhyme." Poor Shakespeare has
been perverted over and over again, and twisted
to so many thousand shapes and forms, that if
he were again alive, he would hardly know him-
self, and the numberless queer and grotesque
ages which would meet him at every turn,
claiming his name, and in most instances wear-
ing a portion of his original features. But a true
truth these remarks; we did not mean to speak
on this subject, but to call attention to an-
other, that comes much closer "home to our own
ages and booms."

Kind patrons, we are sadly in want of money-
and to you we look for relief. You have all
been very generous in subscribing to our paper,
and alas a day, some of you have
not memories, and when pay-day arrives you
forget that a trifling sum is due us, and our
money not allowing us to trouble you with fre-
quent dues, we tug on, and toil and labor, with-
out reaping that reward to which we are entitled
but, on the contrary, encountering "a host of
troubles," which, unlike those that Hamlet
speaks of, are not to be ended by opposing them.
In these times, is not to be purchased for
long; and printers are not content unless they
receive more substantial payment than words;
and when these gentry respectively furnish their
share, the cash must be rendered, or "there an-
d." Now, our very dear benefactors, we beg
to take these things into your serious con-
sideration. Remember that the expenses of our
establishment are heavy; that we have clerks to
pay, paper to provide, printers to satisfy; and,
in addition to these, that ourselves and families
must live on "thin air." We must have
something to line our ribs with; and the butchers
of bakers, and other caterers for the stomach,
must be prevailed upon to take our paper as a
receipt in full.

Seriously, we must have money. Our collec-
tors for the last quarter have been, compared
with the current expenses, quite inadequate, and
are compelled to urge upon our subscribers
the necessity of immediate payment. The sum
from each are small, but in the aggregate
form a total we should be almost afraid to
mention, lest some one should doubt our verac-
ity.

The payment of a few dollars can be pro-
ductive of no inconvenience to any one able to
pay a paper, but the actual want of several dol-
lars is a matter involving great and serious dif-
ficulties. We have, and are grateful for, the
aid of a public favor, and we have made
strenuous efforts, to deserve it. These efforts
attended with great pecuniary outlaying,
if we trust, may, we are sure, our patrons will
allow us to continue unpaid, when by so do-
ing they add to our difficulty. It will really be
great service if the amount of subscription re-
sistively due from our friends should be paid
an early period, and nothing but a considera-
tion of necessity would have led us at this time
engage in what we heartily dislike, a D.V.N.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Much disappointment was occasioned on the
anniversary, by the extreme inclemency of
weather. Many a fair scheme of enjoyment
necessarily laid untidied, and parties of plea-
sure, so called, were made in some degree
partners of pain. Sadness and sorrow were the
companions of many a youngster, who had long
been looking forward to this day as the ne plus
tra of happiness; and among the elders, who
usually resort to some place convenient to the
city, to eat turtle and drink champagne, there
were likewise observable traces of cholic im-
pance.

In this city, the day was celebrated in divers
ways. Miss Wright lectured in the morning,
at Walnut Street Theatre, to a numerous audience,
indulged in her usual freedom of remark, on
existing evils of the times. Verily, though
hold no communion in matters of faith with
a lady, it must be admitted, that in some
ages she spoke the truth.

The Jackson men dined at the Masonic Hall,
the usual number of patriotic toasts, sen-
sents, and songs, were delivered; and we sup-
pose (for we were not there) that the usual
unity of wine was drunk. Great praise is
towed on Mr. Fenimore, who prepared the
mer; and if it were as good as we have heard
represented, he really deserves it.

Another party, of a political character, par-
ok of the good things of this abundant season
Bush Hill; and there, also, mirth and harmo-
ny were the prevailing divinities.

Several small parties dined together at the
various hotels; and some of these exhibited their
triumph, by copious libations to the jolly god,
the great satisfaction of their palates and
air hosts.

The boats, both up and down the river, were
all supplied with passengers; and great feast-
ings and festivities took place at the different
we along shore, wherever they stopped.

We have heard it computed, that the storm-
of the day caused a loss of at least three
thousand dollars to our neighboring city of Cam-
den; and we do not doubt it. Great preparations
had been made for the event; heavy expenses
incurred in the purchase of materials, and large
quantities of ice-cream, and other perishable
articles, provided; all of which were uncon-
sumed. The farries, alone, it is said, missed the
receipt of \$1500.

ERRATA.

One, and not the least, of the miseries to
which we Editors are subject, is the hasty and
irregular manner in which compositors occasion-
ally perform their duties. Oftentimes the sense
whole passages is destroyed by the omission
of a material word, or the substitution of one
bearing an entirely different meaning from that
intended to be used, and for this the blame
generally falls upon our shoulders. Writers rare-
ly remember that the Editor is, in most instan-
ces, a distinct individual from the printer, and
the faults of the latter are charged upon the
former. But even in cases where no complaint
made by the correspondent, it is quite unpleas-
ant to have an excellent article rendered ineffec-
tive from the carelessness with which it has been
printed. Generally, our paper is as free from
errors of this sort as any within our knowledge;
but, besides that our compositors are skilful, the
proof-reader has an eye which seldom fails to
detect the mistakes which creep in. Our last
number contained the commencement of a well-
known tale by a favourite correspondent, much of
which, we regret to say, was mutilated and dis-
torted in its passage through the press. How
could we have occurred, we cannot well con-
figure, for the manuscripts of this writer are

regularly legible, and what is still more rare,
correct in the most minute punctuation. There
are those among our correspondents whose
manuscripts always remind us of the fellow who
wrote two hands, one of which he could not read
himself, and the other the devil could not read.
When errors occur in setting up such communi-
cations, the blame is fairly chargeable upon the
manuscript; but where that is fair and clear, as
in the instance just referred to, the fault, of
course, lies with the printer, whom we have
rated severely for his neglect.

We give below a few of the more important
errors in *Alice Gregory*, in the words of our
correspondent.

In the last line but two of the second para-
graph, you have it "it would be strange indeed,
if on such an occasion the best would refuse ad-
mission to"—instead of "the heart would re-
fuse admission to"—as it is written in the man-
uscript.

In the sixth paragraph—3d line—"the moan-
ing of the wind through the tall oaks above it."
Verily, it will puzzle the reader to find out what
is meant by *tall oaks* above that old building!
On referring to the manuscript, you will find the
word to be "oaks"—"through the tall oaks
above it."

In the conclusion of the 8th paragraph, the
meaning and sense is entirely changed by in-
serting the word "may" with "after it," it
should be "say," with a period, as terminat-
ing the sentence.

Last paragraph, 7th line from the end—instead
of "deceiving parent's love"—it should be
"deceiving parent's love."

Some of the lines between this city and New
York have reduced the fare for passengers to
\$3 50, and it is said a further reduction is in-
tended. Travellers who are not pressed for time
can pass between the two cities for \$1 62 1-2,
and have time to transact business, or enjoy the
towns of Trenton and New Brunswick at their
leisure. To Trenton the fare is 50 cents, from
thence coaches start for New Brunswick every
morning at six o'clock, fare one dollar—fare
from New Brunswick to New York 12 1-2 cents.

PREMIUMS.

The following is the decision of the Commit-
tee appointed to award the prizes for the com-
munications offered for the Casket:

To Willis Gaylord, writer of the HAZEL-
WOOD FAMILY, the first premium, or four
volumes of the Casket.

To Miss Siggers, of Boston, for her story of
The Voyage, the second premium, or two vol-
umes of the Casket.

To L. S. of Washington, two volumes of the
Casket, for the best Poetical Composition.

Dividends declared for the last 6 months:

United States Bank.....\$1 per cent.
Atlantic Insurance Company.....6
Life Insurance Company.....6
Schenck & Co. Bank.....\$1-100
Commercial Bank, New Jersey.....3
Baltimore do.....3
Trenton do.....3
New York Bank.....3
Marine Insurance Company.....5
Bank of Pennsylvania.....3
The Ocean Insurance Office, in New York, declared
dividend of 8 per cent. and an extra dividend
of 10 per cent., making 18 per cent. for the last six
months.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company.....4 per cent.
The Union Insurance Company.....4
The New York Insurance Company.....4
The Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.....5
The Eagle Fire Insurance Company.....4
The New York Insurance Company.....5

Counterfeit imitations of the Five Dollar Bills
of the Bank of the United States, branch at
Lexington, signed J. Harper, cashier, Jas. T. Har-
ford, Pres., are in circulation; the signatures
are apparently engraved, and the whole note
coarsely and badly executed—they are calculated
to impose on the superficial observer, from the
circumstance that no counterfeiters on that
branch, of the denomination of Five Dollars have
as yet been put in circulation.

The Worcester Aegis gives an account of the
detection of a pair of dashing young fellows,
who made their appearance in that town about
a week since, driving a horse and gig in real
"bang-up style." They appeared like gentlemen
of leisure, and lounging at the public houses, and
during the day made several attempts to trade
horses.

In the afternoon, advertisements came from
New York, offering a reward for a horse and gig
which had been stolen; suspicion immediately
fell upon the new comers, and on examination,
the horse and gig were found to correspond with
the description given in the advertisement. The
"gentlemen" had taken a walk; but were soon
discovered on the low-path bridge, viewing the
arrival of a boat, and were arrested as they
ceremoniously. But the best joke of the story is
that the two gentlemen were ladies, wearing
breeches, and were ordered by a magistrate into
custody, until opportunity should be allowed to
give information to the owner of the horse and
gig, and to obtain such further testimony as
should be necessary.

REFORM.—The Administration have acted
such a ridiculous part in the prosecution of what
they denominate reform, that they have literally
come at last to be, not only the scorn of men,
but the scorn of boys. A few frolicsome young-
sters, in a town about thirty miles from here,
assembled a few days ago, and, after making
fools of each other, conceived the idea of making
fools of General Jackson and Major Barry.
The thing was easily done. One of their num-
ber, more sober than the rest, drew up a petition
for the removal of the Post Master and the ap-
pointment of a certain other personage design-
ated in a long and pompous manner, and signed
by the other boys and forthwith sent to
Washington. As had been foreseen, the peti-
tion succeeded, and the return mail brought on a
commission for the new Post Master.—Now the
joke of the whole matter is this. The new
Post Master is the most ragged, drunken vagabond
in seven cities, and cannot, for the life of him,
despise the superscription of a letter-
—N. E. Review.

Easton, Pa. July 7.—The Lehigh canal went
into operation on the 26th of June last. On the
1st and 2nd inst. the commissioners appointed by
the Governor to inspect the locks and work, viz.
Colonel McKean and Colonel Porter, of this
place, and John Rice, Esq. of Allentown, per-
formed that duty, and passed along the whole
line, upon which there are eight dams, six guard
locks, which have no life in them, and forty-
seven lift locks, two of which are also guard
locks. The amount of lockage, we understand,
between this and Haverhill, is 260 feet. It was, how-
ever, the report was favourable to the
company, and we hope to give it publicity next
week.

On Friday last, a breach occurred in the can-
al, on section No. 39, near this place, in conse-
quence, we learn, of too much water being let
into the level from dam No. 8. It carried a
portion of the bank and slope wall into the ri-
ver. A strong force, however, are at work, and
it will be repaired in a few days.—Northampton
Whig.

T. M. Rodney, Esq. Commercial Agent at
Havens, arrived at Wilmington on Wednesday
last, having been to Havens on the 18th ult. Mr.
Rodney states that the Spanish expedition fitting
out at Havens, and destined for Campeche, was
to sail on the 23d June. The commander of the
expedition was by no means sanguine of any
good resulting from a descent upon the Mexican
coast, but believed that the attempt would be a
sacrifice of his army of 8500 men, it was, how-
ever, an order of the king, and must be obeyed.

FROM THE MARSHES, N. Y. The village of
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Blue Ridge. In the eastern part of Virginia,
according to the recollection of an aged inhabit-
ant, they appeared in 1758, 1775, 1792, 1809,
and 1826. Their next visit in that region will,
of course, be in 1843.

A shearing of the sheep on Nantucket Island
took place on the 22d and 23d ult. when it was
ascertained nearly one half of the flock had
perished from the severity of the weather last
winter, the number having been diminished from
between eleven and twelve thousand to six
thousand. On the occasion Thomas Gardner, a
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of his age, took part in the shearing and, "plaid
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A beautiful paper carpet, manufactured at the Pa-
per Mill and Wall Paper Establishment of Messrs.
Holdship & Son, of the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylv-
ania, is described in the following article from the Pitts-
burgh State Gazette:

We have seen a beautiful Carpet, manufactured
from Rugs, at Holdship's Paper Mill. It is in imi-
tation of the Brussels carpet, and so perfect is the imi-
tation, that, at a little distance, the best judges of the
article would be deceived. It is entirely of paper,
and was manufactured in the ordinary manner. The
colors, which are of great variety and beauty, are
stamped upon the paper; and the process of stain-
ing and mixing it, is the same as that of making
wall paper. It is then highly varnished as to re-
sist the effects of water, and is thus rendered more
beautiful and durable, than the imported article. The
carpet was made for his private use, and we believe
it will be sold at a low price. It is a specimen of
skill and ingenuity, and considering it a successful
effort of domestic industry, it is worthy of notice and
commendation.

Capt. Barry, of the ship, Wilcox, arrived at Port-
land on Wednesday last, 17 days from Pointe-à-
Pic, Guadeloupe, reports that two days previous to his
sailing, a gentleman from Managué had arrived at
the Point, who informed him that a schooner had an-
chored off that island with four men on board, and a com-
modore of dead bodies on deck. The schooner was in
possession of the proper authorities, and was, un-
doubtedly, a piratical vessel, as there was no papers to be
found on board. All the particulars that could be
gathered from the surviving crew were, that they had
been on a long cruise, and had been driven to the
island for so long a time that all their provisions, water,
fuel, were entirely exhausted; that their comrades
had perished from starvation, and that themselves
were kept alive by subsisting upon the bodies of
those who had died of it. The schooner was loaded
with merchandise, and a considerable amount in specie,
were found scattered in the vessel, which had been
landed, and the men imprisoned.

New Orleans, June 13.—Capt. Miner, of the Le-
vee, from Vera Cruz, reports that an attempt had
been made to assassinate Com. Porter. He had been
ordered to the city of Havana, and on his way thither,
in company with a gentleman from New York, and
attended by two servants, when about forty leagues
from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine
horsemen, two of whom had advanced to within
a short distance of him, when he turned and dis-
covered their intentions—he immediately wheeled and shot
one of them, who turned out to be the leader, drew
his sword and struck off the hand of the other, who
had engaged him. The rest, seeing their leader fall,
retreated. The chief of the band, it was said, is the very
man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his
journey.

LOCUSTS.—The Richmond Whig considers
the fact as now settled that these extraordinary
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THE OLD MAN

Valley's very best of life. That gives it all its flavor.

THE OLD MAN

Now often I've met a slow burning candle, and tried with my pen the run of it; but they all fell away like "spirits of air," and left me quite hopeless, with doubts and despair.

But I cannot give up my paper to burn, and the thought of a "pen" indignantly arose: "All right," I said, "I will take a kind hint; to me, my pen would figure in print. The pen, I am positive, that the remainder of such day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. The plan is excellent.

THE OLD MAN

My pen is on a high note in demand, with applications of every degree. A letter of a pen of a well known name, and as a pattern of a pen of a well known name.

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When on horseback, he used to watch for my mother, and the servant used to tell him, "the master was coming down the hill, or through the woods," and although he did not see any person to explain his meaning, Camp was never known to mistake him, but either went out at the front to go up the hill, or at the back to get down to the most side—*Anecdotes of Dogs.*

ANECDOTE FOR THE LADIES

The prison report of Connecticut among other things, contains a short exposition of the difficulties and vexation which the officers of the prison have to encounter in the government of the female convicts under their care, and the Directors most ungenerally assert that these four make more trouble than the whole remaining ninety-three convicts of the other sex. But not content with this, they repeat a remark made to them, as they pretend, by the superintendent of the Auburn State Prison. "I have (says he) under my care, about four hundred and fifty male prisoners, and nine females; and I could cheerfully undertake the care of an additional four hundred and fifty more, to be rid of the nine women." What a brute!

WAS HONORABLE.—General Washington had two favorite horses: one large elegant parade horse of a chestnut color, high spirited and a gallant carriage; the other was a small, and of the British army, the other was small, and of the British army.

At the battle of Germantown, General Wayne rode his gallant horse, and in charging the enemy, his horse received a wound in the head, and was supposed dead. Two days after the battle the horse returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

A DEAD LOVER.—An indolent youth being asked why he was so shamefully fond of his pillow, to the manifest injury of his reputation—he replied, "I am engaged every morning in hearing counsel—Industry and Health advise me to rise at eight, and retire at ten, and they give their reasons at large, pro and con. It is my duty to be strictly impartial, and to hear with patience what is said on both sides; and by the time the cause is fairly argued, dinner is generally on the table!"

A SERIOUS REPARTEE.—The Irish are very happy in their conversational tact, and the art of repartee. When an Irishman makes a blunder, he generally makes a good joke, and recompenses the error by the humor it conveys. Their satire, however, is superior to their mirth. French may be the language of love, and once well observed, English of business, but Irish is the language of anathemas. There is no other language, German not excepted, that expresses so much meaning in a few words. The Anglo-Irish endeavor to translate this capacity into English, and to supply with dramatic effect the deficiency of expression. A Galway gentleman lately entered a coffee-house in London, and called for tea; his brogue attracted the attention of a society of English and French, who, relying upon his superior accent, resolved to have a just at the expense of the stranger. The civilian called for tea, too; the Irishman called for mullins, so did the civilian; toast, milk, sugar, &c. were severally called for by the Irishman, and as he was called for by the English, who enjoyed in his corner the supposed embarrassment to which he was subjected the Galway man. At last, with the greatest composure, and in a rich, richer brogue, the Irishman desired the waiter to "bring up pistols for me;" "the waiter's echo was silenced."

Trees in full foliage have long been noted as great attractors of humidity, and a young yew in full leaf affords a good example of this property; but in the winter of the year, when trees are perfectly denuded, this faculty of creating moisture about them is equally obvious, though not so profusely. A strongly marked instance of this was witnessed by me, when ascending a hill in the month of March. The weather had previously been very fine and dry, and the road in a dusty state; but a fog coming on, an ash-tree hanging over the road was dripping with water, and the road beneath was in a puddle, when the other parts continued dry, and manifested no appearance of humidity. That leaves imbibe moisture by one set of vessels and discharge it by another, is well known; but these imbibings are never discharged in falling drops: the real mystery was, the fog in progress was impeded by the boughs of the tree, and gradually collected on the exposed surface of the leaves, and the water dripping over the top, and in fact, the tree was no attractor, but a condenser; the gate of a field will in the same manner run down with water on the one side, and be dry on the other; as will a stick, or post, from the same cause. It is upon this principle that currents of air will be found under trees in summer, when little is perceived in open places; and the winter leaves and sprays will be curled and scorched in time, when the parts above are unharmed. The air in the passage being stopped and condensed against the foliage of the tree, it accordingly descends along its surface or front and escapes at the bottom, where there are no branches or leaves to interrupt its progress. In winter there is little to impede the breeze in its course, and it passes through consequently, and as a consequence, the air under a tree is scarcely more sensibly felt than in the adjoining field. It may be observed, that in the spring of the year the herbage under trees is generally more vivid and luxuriant than that which is beyond the spread of the branches; this may be occasioned, in some instances, by cattle having harbored there, and the ground becoming in consequence more manured; but it will be likewise manifest, that the herbage flourishing where no such cause exists, would be enriched it, and is, I apprehend, in general chiefly owing to the effects of the driving fogs and mists, which cause a frequent drip beneath the tree, not experienced in other places, and thus in a manner keep up a perpetual irrigation and refreshment of the soil.

Preservation of Plants from Slugs.—A gardener recommends for preserving cabbages and cauliflowers from slugs, the spreading well cut chaff round the outside of the glasses. The slugs, in their attempt to reach the plant, find themselves enveloped in the chaff, which prevents their reaching it, so that in the morning, hundreds of disabled slugs may be found round the outside of the glasses, and be destroyed.

TO IMPROVE DRIED FIGS.—These, when they are brought to table, are commonly covered with a scurf, composed of a weak, sugary substance, very disagreeable to the teeth. A correspondent says that the way to get rid of the scurf, and render the figs as plump and clear skinned as when they are newly gathered from the tree, is, first to keep them in a cool rather moist cellar for twenty-four hours before using; and, secondly, just before presenting them at table, to put them into a receiver, and exhaust the air. After remaining there two minutes, they should be taken up and gently brushed, when they will be found perfectly plump and clear skinned.

GREASE SPOTS.—The following method of removing grease and oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colour, is given in the Journal des Connaissances Usuelles:—Take the yolk of an egg and put a little of it on the spot, then place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen with the hand and repeat the process three or four times, at each time applying fresh boiling water; the linen is to be then removed, and the spot thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

HAT WAREHOUSE.
HARRISON BUILDING,
No. 30 South Third Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.
THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, made to order, and of the latest fashion, and of the most superior quality, for sale, for sale, for sale.
THOMAS L. KING.
June 6-3m

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper, good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 19 Crown Street.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.
THE Subscriber has all ways for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Gentlemen's superior night watches, Time-pieces, gold chains, watch, Key, breast-pin, finger rings, and all the latest fashions, and a variety of other goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
ang 30-ly No. 28 Market Street, Philadelphia.

STRAY COW.

A HANDSOME RED AND WHITE COW, full of milk, strayed away from the 7th of June, from Lansdown Farm, Blockley Township, is about 1 year old. Her milk is good, and she is a good milker. She was seen going over Market Street, Bridge the same evening.

Whoever will give information respecting the said cow, so that the owner may get her safely, will be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.
HENRY CALVERLEY.
July 4-3m

CORNELIAN STONE LOST.

WAS LOST, a few days since, on the road between the village of Germantown and the village of Darby. The stone is a large red CORNELIAN STONE, with a CORNELIAN Engraved thereon. Whoever will return the stone to this office, shall be paid two dollars reward.
JULY 4-3m

TO LET.

Two story Frame House, with two rooms, a door, and a stable, adjoining, pleasantly situated in the village of Darby. The renter can be furnished with stable and carriage house. For terms, apply to the Publisher, living near Darby.
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